THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

$1.50 per Year, invariably in Advance. Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles. Single Copies, Five Cents

VOL. VIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884 NO. 52.

From Nebraska to Ohio.

WAY NOTES BY AN OLD SOLDIER—A WEALTHY FARMER—A MINING COMPANY—HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:

Journeying from Omaha and Council Bluffs, for more than a hundred miles through Northern Iowa, I became much delighted with the beautiful snow-capped hills of that region.

The lay of the land in Iowa differs materially from that of Nebraska, Iowa being more hilly, and has a great deal more timber and coal. There is, also, more rain and snow, and consequently more mud. But there is an enterprising class of farmers in Northern Iowa, and their stock, which has to be well cared for, look well, and their corn cribs, barns and houses show discretion, wealth and good taste. The people I found to be mostly Scotch and North Germans, and a few New Englanders.

There, also, lives my old friend and comrade, Mr. John Griffin, with a large and well stocked farm and a pleasant and entertaining family. Mr. Griffin left Tennessee in September, 1862, while his young wife, who lived on a different plantation, was still within the rebel lines, and went to Stark county, Illinois, in October. In January, 1863, having made considerable money, he went back to Tennessee, got his wife, and returned to Illinois in the same month. But in September, while Illinois was trying to make up her mind whether she wanted a colored regiment of soldiers or not, recruiting officers came from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Iowa, and got the first picking. Mr. Griffin, leaving his wife well provided for in the midst of his Scotch white friends, enlisted in the Rhode Island colored regiment, and served until the close of the war, when he returned home, after having several narrow escapes in battle. In 1868, having sold his small tract of land in Illinois at a large figure, he bought a very large piece in Iowa for a smaller sum, moved on it, and is now a wealthy farmer, with a happy family.

When I left Crete I intended to have made my way to Milwaukee, but by the advice of friends I concluded to visit the Ohio home, near Dayton, about which I shall speak later.

I neglected to state in my last letter that there was a Missouri and Nebraska coal mining company organized, with Hon. E. R. Overall, of Omaha, as president. I am not informed as to the amount of capital invested, but feel sure that it is quite large.

I was surprised to learn that the Nebraska state convention was called to meet on the 27th of April, at Lincoln. I am afraid that it will not be well attended, being so early in the spring.

But the most heartless and unfeeling affair from an educational institution that I ever heard of, was the uncalled for presumption taken by the president and matron of Howard University, in the case of Miss Bright. How, in all candor, it would seem that they were entirely out of sympathy with those young students who are put under their training, and that they regard them, in some way, too inferior, cowardly and superficial to be placed upon their honor. But they must learn, even now, that, under the lock and key in cell, is not the place for a lady student; and such presumption, on their part, is a burning disgrace to persons of their pretensions. And I am truly glad that the other students have so nobly remonstrated against such course, so calculated to defame the character of one of their schoolmates and sister. It is manly in them, and it is to be hoped that, while they should be as respectful as the circumstances will allow, they may stand firm in defence of their outraged companion.

We are glad to have the assistance of any and all who will actually do so, but do not care for the help of any of those that are insincere.

May we all strive earnestly and intellectually for the progress, elevation, protection and purity of each other.

ISAAC BENJAMIN BURTON

National Military Home, O.,

April, 1884.

Higher Education for Women.

JOSEPHINE J. TURPIN.

The dense darkness which, for six thousand years, has enveloped woman's intellectual life, is rapidly disappearing before the rays of modern civilization. Advanced public sentiment says, "Let there be light!" and there is light; but it is not that of a brilliant noonday, rather is it the brightness of a rising sun, destined to flood the world with glory. There are still many, who, while advocating female education to a certain point, decry the necessity and propriety of giving to woman what is known as the higher education. By this term we mean that education which involves the same head-training, having for its basis the same general studies, deemed essential to our brothers; that education acquired only at the college and the university.

The very fact that woman has a mind capable of infinite expansion, is in itself an argument that she should receive the highest possible development. Man is placed here to grow. It is his duty to make the most of the powers within him. Has anyone the right to thwart him in these efforts, to shut him out from the means to this end, to say to him as concerns his educational training, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further?" This being true of man specifically, is no less true of man generically. Poets and novelists all agree in according to woman a heart; but, in the practical treatment of subjects, the fact should not be overlooked that she has also a head. The Martineaus, Hemans, Hannah Mores, George Eliots, and Mrs. Brownings have not failed to demonstrate this.

Admitting, for the sake of argument that most women are intellectually inferior to most men; still, in the words of Plato, "Many women are in many things superior to many men." Should not those who have capacity and inclination be allowed to receive this higher education? Should not those who have a gift be permitted to develope and exercise it? If a woman has a message for the world, must she remain dumb? God forbid that man should close the lips of one commissioned from heaven to speak! Who wishes that Mrs. Stowe had not taken up her pen to depict the horrors of slave life? Yet had she desisted from such labors, probably she would have darned a greater number of stockings and sewed on more buttons. Would you have had Lucretia Mott withhold herself from public life, from platform efforts as temperance reformer and anti-slavery agitator? Lucretia Mott!

"Something God had to say to thee,
Worth hearing from the lips of all."

Woman moulds and fashions society. Man's chivalrous deference gives her a pre-eminence and an influence here which carry with them a proportionally great responsibility. The better the training she has received, the better enabled will she be to perform the social duties devolving upon her. The more effective, the intellectual armor in which she encases herself, the more prepared will she be to engage in the contests of mind. Men adapt themselves to their company, and conversation in society does not rise above the level of its women. Is it not necessary that woman be ready to meet man upon equal intellectual ground? Is it not important that her mental equipment be not inferior to his own? No one would have social converse composed exclusively of discussions on the "ologies," or made up of quotations from the "little Latin and less Greek" learned in the schools; but the discipline gained by such scholastic training makes one undeniably brighter, wittier, more entertaining, capable of wielding a greater influence for good. The salons of the intellectual women of France afford numerous examples of what may be accomplished by woman in society.

Who has not heard of Madame Recamier and Roland, of Madame de Le'vigne, hated by Louis XIV, because of her wit; of Madame de Stael, persecuted by Napoleon, who could not forgive her for being more clever than himself?

These women, when old and faded, still charmed by their grace and cultivation of mind. Loviiness of person is a rare gift, a precious boon to be duly appreciated; but only mind is truly beautiful.

"Mind, mind alone, bear witness earth and heaven;
The living fountain in itself contains of beauteous and sublime.
Here hand in hand sit paramount the graces."

The possession of a higher education multiplies woman's bread-winning opportunities. This is a most important consideration. All women do not enter the domestic state; and even many who do are afterwards so situated as to require a resort to some means for earning their own living, and that of others dependent upon them. What shall these women do? True, sewing is considered a very respectable occupation, and nursing is certainly a most feminine; but some women have no desire to sing the "the song of the shirt," and possess no taste for minding babies, least of all, those of other people. Besides both of these avenues of female labor, as others of similar character, are overcrowded and but slightly remunerative. I repeat it, what is to be done with these women, seeking the means by which to earn their daily bread?

Will you give them this higher education, and thereby open doors to congenial and paying pursuits; or will you frown them down, and tempt to dishonor by refusing the means of self support? Quoting Plato again: "Neither a woman as a woman nor a man as a man has any special function, but the gifts of nature are equally diffused in both sexes; all the pursuits of men are the pursuits of women also."

While I do not fully agree with the ancient sage in his comprehensive statement, I do believe that if a woman has a gift for a particular calling, and she is not debarred from that calling by the natural barrier of that sex, it is presumptuous, nay more, it is unjust for man to attempt the restraining of her, and to say, "You shall not enter the work whereunto God has called you; it is *unfeminine*!" Even men with wise and and statesmanlike views upon other subjects, turn fanatics upon this. They would not have a woman lecture, because it would make her too public; as if publicity would harm one whose only desire is to do good work in a good cause. They would not have her a physician, because she must study indelicate subjects; as if to a pure-minded person the contemplation of the workmanship of these bodies which God made, would be indelicate. They would not have her control a steamer, though she be fully able to do so; and though circumstances make it the most convenient way for her to earn an honest support. Through blind prejudice, they endeavored to prevent Captain Mary Miller from mastering her husband's boat on the Mississippi river.

Woman is for a helpmeet unto man. She is meant to be his assistant in every good work, and his companion in the fullest sense of the word. Properly to sustain this relation, she must have equal educational advantages with man.

Can there be perfect companionship between two people, one of whom is by far the intellectual superior of the other? Will not the one have thoughts, feelings, aspirations, which the other can neither sympathize with nor understand? Can the wife be truly a helpmeet for her husband, if her mind has not been equally broadened and deepened; if she is not capable of giving wise counsels and judgments for the furtherance of his aims? Verily, "two cannot walk together except they be agreed."

Many an eminent man attributes greatly his success to the clear head as well as the loving heart of the women who was his wife. She is the power behind the throne, often more powerful than the monarch himself; hers is often the hand at the helm, moving noiselessly but most effectually.

There are many unknown Caroline Herchels, quietly aiding a brother or a husband on to fame.

It is even more necessary that women be well educated than men, for they are to be the mothers of future generations.

Men make laws and institutions, but women make men. The child in the hands of its mother, is as clay in the hands of the potter. It is hers to "rear the tender mind," to direct the infant thought, to impress the growing character. Can there be a higher mission than this; can there be a more responsible position; can there be a calling requiring greater knowledge and wisdom?

An ancient philosopher says: "The most important part of education is right training in the nursery. The soul of the child in his play should be trained in that sort of excellence in which, when he grows up to manhood, he will have to be perfected."

Were not the learned Bacon and the great Washington equally indebted to their mothers, because of the studiousness of the one and the broad culture of the other? No one can direct the early training of the child as can the mother herself; she gives a bias to the youthful mind which it is more than likely to retain.

"'Tis education forms the common mind.
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

Ought not women to have broad and full and able minds to perform aright the duties of motherhood? Is it not to the interest of society, of the state, of the nation that women be liberally educated? To have the mothers ignorant would be through them to weaken the sons, and finally the commonwealth.

"The hand that rocks the cradle,
Is the hand that rocks the world."

Fear not to lend your influence for the higher education of woman. She will be none the less a woman when she has received an education; she will have lost none of that grace and sweetness of character which men admire. Woman asks not of education to make her a man; she asks that herself be given back to her, but herself awakened, strengthened, elevated. Would you open new avenues of employment for her; would you render her an useful and independent member of society? Then give her a higher education.

Would you develope the hidden resources of her mind; would you fit her to raise the tone and character of society? Give her a higher education. Would you have her assist her husband in his vexed problems of thought, would you have her his companion in intellectual and spiritual life, would you have her train her children aright and be a fountain of knowledge to her family? Then give her a higher education!

GEN. GRANT.

HE RECEIVES "THE BOYS" AT THE ARLINGTON.

Pursuant to a call of Col. George M. Arnold, a large number of colored ex-soldiess and sailors of the Grand Army and National Veterans League met at the armory of the Washington Cadets, preparatory to calling upon their old commander, Gen. Grant. Col. Arnold was chosen spokesman, and at half-past two a line was formed and the boys made their way to the Arlington where the General had arranged to meet them at 3 o'clock sharp. There were to be seen the lame and the halt, some on crutches and others without one or more limbs, presenting a strange contrast with their appearance when, full of patriotism and manly vigor and health, they marched to the martial strains which led them to the field of warfare twenty years ago.

They were ushered into the reception room on the north side of the Arlington, and in a few moments the greatest veteran of them all came in on crutches. There was a general stir and every man saluted, in true soldier style, the distinguished ex-President, General, civilian and host. Col. Arnold addressed the General in an appropriate, but brief speech, introducing the guest and the General, in turn, stated that he would be pleased to shake his old comrades by the hand, which opportunity was gladly embraced. Gen. Grant's countenance beamed with real pleasure as he beheld his dusky comrades coming to pay their respects and best wishes to him, and although his face was somewhat pale, and evidently felt, severely, the affliction under which he was laboring, all left him with the belief that the General was pleased.

Some of those who accompanied "the boys" were Captains C. A. Fleetwood, C. B. Fisher and G. D. Graham, and Revs. Wm. Waring and Robert Johnson, Lewis A. Douglass, J. H. Richardson, a representative of THE ADVOCATE, and many others, numbering quite a hundred.

One Cold is sometimes contracted on top of another, the accompanying cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked, that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of Pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cough or a Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

THE LADIES LITERARY SOCIETY.

We attended the first public anniversary of the Ladies Literary Society of Howard University in College chapel Friday evening last, and feel safe in saying that the time was well spent and enjoyed by all present.

The following programme, so well rendered and deserving of the many compliments, twice paid us for our long walk:

INVOCATION.

Instrumental Music—Home, Sweet Home, Variations, Rachel Syphax, Williamsburg, Va

President's Address, Emma V. Beckwith, Washington, D. C.

Essay Little Things, Mattie G. Nelson, Baltimore, Md.

Select Reading—Wendell Phillips, Pocahontas Lane, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Solo—Happy Day, Mary E. Harrel, Hertford, N. C.

Declamation—Tasso and his Sister, Maggie E. Johnson, Culpeper, Va.

Oration—Higher Education for Women, Josephine J. Turpin, Richmond, Va.

Duet—Bird and Mate, Emma M. Harrell and Emma B. Fields.

DISCUSSION.

Resolved—"That Industrial education should be introduced in the Public Schools."

Affirmative, Maria A. D. Madry, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Negative, Maria G. Howard, Sunshine, Md.

The Young Ladies' Bazaar, Rachel Syphax.

Instrumental Music—La Belle Marguerite Polka, Rachel Syphax.

BENEDICTION.

Each lady performed well her part of the programme. Deserving special mention was the oration by Miss Turpin, found in another column. Her delivery, manner, rhetoric and intelligent conception of the subject, fairly won for her the prolonged applause which followed her oration.

The discussion and the essay were good. This "Ladies Literary Society" will, no doubt, prove helpful to the members as well as entertaining to their many friends. The feast of Friday night was of such a nature as to fill us with a longing for another such.

OUR HIGH SCHOOL.

BY LE DUKE.

In the lower grades of our school system, that is to say, in all the grades below the high school, it may be fairly said that the facilities for instruction are equal to those found in almost any city in the country. The teachers, as a rule, are competent and, measurably, take an appropriate interest in their vocation. But our colored high school is anything but what it should be.

To be sure, the teachers are as fair as can be secured with ordinary effort, and as far as facilities will permit, they are doing good work. But facilities are sadly wanting.

In the first place, there is the absence of charts, geological, astronomical and physiological, things which are highly essential to proper instruction in the higher branches.

Then, the desks are not suited to the higher grades of instruction. They are too small and incommodious. The students are required to study in the class-room, instead of a general school-room, and are frequently forced to leave the room in order to give other classes an opportunity to recite.

The course of study is about the same as that of other high schools, and yet, in such studies as chemistry, zoology botany and natural philosophy, the facilities for demonstration and analysis are entirely wanting.

The apparatus consists of a few glass jars and tubes, with perhaps an air pump. There is not even a star-fish for zoology, a dandilion for botany, or a pully for natural philosophy. Everything worth knowing is left unprovided for, while lessons in such studies as mental and moral philosophy are written on the blackboard for students to copy. Latin has been included in the course, but there is no teacher permanently appointed to take charge of that branch.

The teachers are overworked in consequence of the inadequacy of the means necessary to properly instruct the pupils. The fault is not with the teacher. They cannot teach without the necessary means.

Now, in the white high school, we find professors to teach in the higher branches, while everything which is necessary to properly instruct the pupils is provided. The apparatus is complete and there are charts and maps and all the other necessary aids to instruction. The high school (white) offers great inducements to boys, as will be seen, if we will notice the number of boys in attendance, while the colored high school cannot offer the least inducements to our boys. There are not more than half a dozen boys in the school. This does not result from any indisposition on the part of the boys to attend school. It only shows that boys cannot afford to attend a school where the instruction they will receive can in no wise fit them for the duties of life. They would not know the difference between a fulcrum and a lever, an eccentric from a throttle, comparatively speaking.

Of course the girls have a greater inducement. They can teach after the pass through the normal school and they must get there by way of the high school.

Now, it is my humble opinion that either the colored high school should be properly equipped or that a desperate effort be made to have a common high school, or in other words, have the colored students to attend the school now used exclusively for the whites. It is actually cheating the colored children of what rightfully belongs to them. If there is not money enough to equip a high school, it would be better to abolish it entirely; for it takes three or four years from the pupils which, they might spend more profitably. The trustees should look to their duty. They should insist on fair treatment as recognized trustees as well as the representatives of the colored people and the promoters of their educational welfare.

The high school is a nuisance as it now stands, though the teachers are not to be blamed for it. The public should take it in hand and insist on elevating its standard.

A CHURCH IN WASHINGTON.

BY ARGUS.

Whatever may be said regarding the spiritual influence exerted by the church over individuals, but few will doubt that that institution, when properly directed, has been, is and will doubtless continue to be, highly beneficial in the matter of making practical the doctrines of morality, and in stimulating the cultivation of those proprieties which are best suited to the needs of mankind. And the church is useful as a moral force only in proportion, as it serves as a restraint upon the vicious tendencies of the people.

But in order to serve its purpose in a moral way, the church cannot afford to ignore those correlative influences which help to make up a thoroughly acceptable gentleman or lady. For instance, the demands of the church should not be of such a nature as to require all of the time of a member. There are certain duties which devolve upon members of the church, as well as other people, as members of society. They are to regard those obligations which fall on them as parents and members of the body politic. As parents they should be solicitous concerning the proper cultivation of the morals of their children. They should devote most of their time in making home pleasant and comfortable, and instituting a proper system of home training. And this Christianity, as well as society, enjoins.

The proper training of children should be the special object of our people. It is from them we are to expect great things. They are to take our place in life; that is to say, they are to be our representatives, and it behooves us to see to it that they are properly panoplied in all those qualities and accomplishments which will serve to make them honored and respected by all men. We cannot afford to instil in them any false notions regarding the demands of Christianity. To be sure they should be reared in a Christian manner and taught from earliest youth that there are other things to be considered besides those which pertain solely to this world, but they should not be led off into the errors of Christian practice.

Now, at a certain church in our city, there was a revival the other week, and small children were led to the altar—children ranging from 8 to 10 years of age. They were made to kneel and become excited by the wild gesticulations and unhallowed sounds of the older members, to see devils, and what not. They, in their excitement, screamed and wallowed about the floor like gutter snipes, under the delusion that they were resorting to the proper and only means of salvation. They were taken home by their thoughtless parents in a state of excitement and fear, which totally unfitted them for study, and they went to school only to fail in all their lessons and be a laughing stock for the rest of the school. All this to me seems very ridiculous, indeed. In the first place, it is a serious question whether small children can be made to feel their moral responsibility or true relation in which they stand toward the Creator. And if they do appreciate their responsibility and relation, we have no reason to suppose that the methods they are made to resort to are of their own choosing. In the second place, could not the same influence be exerted at home? Our brightest and most exemplary Christians are those who become such under the immediate influences of home training—bible readings and family prayers together, with the influence of consistent Christian example. Why lead an eight-year old girl to church to be frightened into the confession of a state which she cannot understand or feel? It makes a hypocrite of her, and plants the seed of untruth from the effects of which she may never be relieved. Children, like plants, should be cultured to the highest possible perfection, but they should be trained understandingly, not by force, but by persuasion and by reason. Do not let your children be frightened into anything. Let them profit by proper instruction and example at home. Use all endeavors to keep their minds happy and clear, and don't let blind infatuation and superstition keep out the light or reason and well grounded attachment. Let them go to Sunday school and the public school when they are young, and when they are older they will not forget the church and their books. This wild whooping and yelling may be very enjoyable for old folks, but little children should not be taught that Christianity or uprightness is measured by one's capacity to make a great fuss in church.

—Rev. Joseph C. Price, of North Carolina, passed through the city Wednesday en route to Boston.

The People's Advocate

ESTABLISHED 1876.

C. A. LEMAR.

Business Manager and Financial Ag't

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

St. Cloud Building, Cor. F and Ninth Sts., Rooms 45 and 46, Washington, D. C.

TERMS:

One copy, one year, if paid in advance.....	$1.50
One copy one year if paid after three months	$1.65
One copy, one year, if paid after six months.	$1.75
One copy, one year paid at end of year.....	$2.00
One copy six months.....	$1.00
One copy three months.....	.50

Entered at the Washington Post Office second class matter.

Please send by postal order or registered letter.

Adress, The People's Advocate, Box 263, Washington, D. C.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILL.

The Peoples' Choice for President.

General Grant in an interview expresses his preference for Logan as Presidential candidate, and denies that he and Conkling prefer Blaine.

IMMEDIATE ACTION.

In view of the shameless action of Tuesday's mob, the high-handed manner in which votes were bought and sold, and the scenes of debauchery that characterized many of the participants and the occasion, we appeal to the sober-minded, the reflecting republican citizens of this district; we suggest the propriety of calling a mass meeting for the purpose of denouncing the said convention and setting themselves right before the community and the country at large.

A SIGN OF WARNING.

The New York *Tribune* publishes an item, which, if it be true, demands something more than a passing notice It seems that "confidential circulars" are being circulated among the colored people of the South by one John Smith. The object may be seen in the following:

"All colored men are still oppressed. We are still under the heel of the whites. Unless we fight for our rights, we will be in slavery again in two years. Now is the time to fight. General Grant has promised to send us an army from the North to sweep our white tyrants from the face of the earth. The North will also send us money and weapons. Rise, fellow-men, in your might. We outnumber the whites three to one. Let us sweep them from the face of the earth. Remember the chains of slavery. Remember the whips and the auction block. Our liberty can only be saved by a great uprising. Now is the time; now is the hour. The colored men of Georgia are ready. Join us, my brothers. Come one; come all."

We very much deplore a condition of things which would provoke the circulation of a paper so incendiary and so revolutionary in its character. And we would not have our colored brothers resort to force in order to relieve themselves of the terrible despotism under which they are now suffering. But we would call attention to the fact that this circular is a natural and logical consequence resulting from influences operating adversely upon a people who, by law and right, are free. It is a manifestation of the same spirit which led the fathers of this country to declare for independence and subsequently to engage in a prolonged and sanguinary struggle for liberty. It is but a re-affirmation of the doctrine to be found in the Declaration of Independence that, "where a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security."

This circular may be the ebulition of a would-be Toussaint, and it may be that he will be summarily punished when caught. And we sincerely trust that the spirit of violent retaliation may be checked, if not wholly destroyed. But if the colored people, ignorant as they now are, are developing an appreciation of liberty and a disposition to secure it at any price, what may we expect, when intelligence will be more wide-spread? Will a more enlightened conception of liberty lessen or increse the demand for it? The watchword of American civilization is "he who would be free, himself must strike the blow." Will the colored people ignore this watchword?

The condition of the colored people at the South is deplorable. They are bereft of civil and political rights. Justice is denied them in the courts, and they are made to cower before the presence of their former master. How long will this continue? Will not the whites learn something from history? For the sake of peace and in the interest of good government, we counsel the colored people to use no incendiary means to rid themselves of the deplorable incubus under which they are suffering, and conjure the whites to use their endeavors to ameliorate the condition of the colored people, which now is worse than slavery.

A MOIETY OF JUSTICE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the good citizens of the District were not satisfactorily represented in the recent convention, there may be some consolation in the reflection that one delegate has been chosen who will vote for the favorite of the people. Mr. Carson is a man of strong will power, and while he may not be quite so intelligent as others who could have been chosen, we may expect from him unswerving devotion to John A. Logan. We are glad to learn that both alternates are Logan men, a fact which might shed some light on the real sentiment ot the convention, and what would have been its conduct if influences of a peculiar character were not brought to bear on the delegates with reference to their choice for the first "honors." We would not venture to say positively, but it looks like there was a free use of "cartwheels" and plenty of the "lubricator" to keep them rolling. We have no doubt that Mr. Carson will do his duty, and should an alternate be required to be his colleague, it might turn out that Providential interference had enforced the will of the convention and given us a practical illustration of the moth of "Ser Federego," that all things come "round to him who will but wait."

"Church and State" is the title of a suggestive and practical lecture, published in pamphlet form, delivered before the Bethel Literary, of the city of Philadelphia, by J. D. Lewis, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar. It's price is placed at twenty-five cents, and in order to secure the widest circulation, Mr. Lewis, who may be addressed to 239 South Sixth street, in the above city, will make special terms to any one desiring to sell the same.

The suggestions contained in this pamphlet, as to the duty of the combined colored church, meet with our hearty commendation.

Prof. Gregory would have served the cause better by remaining at the University than bringing from his district A. L. Barber, who fenced the colored people out of Le Droit Park after having been one of their foremost advocates as professor at Howard. Prof. Gregory, in his vote for temporary chairman, showed tnat he could play the politician, but he was "hoist by his own petard."

The Educational bill passed the Senate on Monday. The amount is limited to $77,000,000 and the time to eight years. No discrimination on account of race is to be made in its distribution. Other safeguards, as well as public sentiment, will prevent rash and unjust expenditure.

This prize ticket business shows that there are "lots of money" lying around loose. He will be a wise manager who can employ these ticket-sellers at work for some benificent end.

In one respect the convention acted wisely in the officers it elected. Mr. William Taliaferro made an excellent chairman, and Mr. Savoy an urbane secretary, except when ———

The speech of Dick Laws at the convention was a boomerang; it helped to defeat Ingersoll in whom he was in favor, and it elected Carson whom he opposed.

Rev. R. S. Laws desires us to say that he had no lot or part in Tuesday's convention.

OUR CONVENTION.

Suffrage for the District has received another black eye. This time the injury comes from its friends, (?) not from its enemies.

The Republican primaries and the convention that followed it cannot commend itself to the better judgment of the community or the country, either by the uproarious proceedings of the one, or the methods or conclusions of the other.

Disorderly ward meetings, district, state and national conventions, in which a half of a dozen speakers aim to hold the floor at one and the same time, against the will of the presiding officer, are not confined to one section, to one party, or to one race, and, therefore, there is no reproach in the fact that the Willard Hall convention, within the shadow of the National Capitol, by Republicans, four-fifths of whom are colored, was characterized in a superlative degree by turbulence, a war of words and barren results.

Generally, there is something at issue, something for which to contend, a policy is to be outlined on which opinions may so radically differ as to lead to fierce antagonisms in which all the stratagem and finesse of parliamentary tactics are brought in play. In such cases prolonged struggles may be accounted for, if not justified and approved.

In our late convention it was simply a struggle over two men to go to Chicago, whose efforts and influence should be directed, not only to the nomination of the strongest candidates for president and vice-president, but what is almost equally, if not more, important to the citizens of this District, to the incorporation in the Republican platform of a plank looking to the restoration of suffrage in the District. Notwithstanding this purpose, which should have been foremost, the convention has shown its incapacity by not selecting the best and strongest men for wielding a conscious influence in the matter of committing the national Republican party to local self-government, however competent they may be as to the other duty.

Take F. B. Conger, who rose with mushroom rapidity from telephone management to business manager of the *Republican*, and city postmaster,—the son of United States Senator Conger, of Michigan. Who would dare to institute any comparison between the influence he could exert at Chicago in naming candidates or outlining platforms with a man like Robert G. Ingersoll, whose reputation is as extensive as the republic itself, whose championship of human liberty is as bold as his eloquence is powerful and convincing.

The result of the choice of Conger over Ingersoll is inexplicable only upon the hypothesis that the majority of the delegates betrayed the trusts reposed in them, or were bought up like sheep at the shambles. This may be the best way of illustrating fitness for suffrage. In our opinion no stronger argument will be used against it.

Take Colonel Perry Carson. That he is one of Nature's noblemen, a man of great influence with the masses, of strong convictions, against whom dishonesty of motive or treachery of action cannot be imputed, no one will deny. That he will vote for the nomination of the man for president he believes will best subserve the interests of his race, is not to be questioned. But what influence can he exert at Chicago in securing the adoption of a suffrage platform? What strength will he give to the suffrage movement here at Washington, where it most needs friends and advocates? These are questions, the answers to which will determine whether the convention made a wise choice in selecting him as its delegate to Chicago. With all our high regard for him personally, we hazard nothing in saying that his election, as far as the suffrage question is concerned, must be regarded as a calamity. There are numbers of business men here who regard this choice as evidence that the rank and file have not improved since the days of the Bowen regime, while there are hundreds of colored men who openly repudiate his political leadership.

Considering the avowed purposes of the committee, as voiced by the presiding officer and the applauded sentiments of the different speakers called to address the body, and judging it by its action in the election of Conger and Carson, we hesitate not to conclude, as we began, by emphatically declaring that the cause of suffrage has recetved a stab in the house of its friends, which may be pronounced as extremely dangerous, if not absolutely fatal.

The arrangements for the Emancipation celebration are well nigh complete and success is quite assured.

Our Portsmouth letter shows that the people of that, one of "the twin cities by the sea," are wide awake. To receive the full force of the writer's meaning, it must be between as well as on the lines. It shows that when colored men, as builders, go ahead and improve property the effect will be as salutary as though the work were done by whites. It shows further that the public library follows closely upon the intellectual awakening of a community. How much of it is due to the fact that the pastors of the leading colored churches of the place are—one Rev. J. W. Armistead, an editor of a denominational journal, and the other, our own Rev. Wellington G. Alexander — progressive, enterprising, educated ministers our readers can well imagine.

The saddest part of the letter is the chronicling of the death of Peter Hodsden, a public-spirited gentleman, the loss of whom any community would bewail with tears.

WHERE TO BUY.

The spring trade has fairly begun. We ask our patrons before determining where they will purchase their goods, to examine our columns.

If you are in want of clothing, go to B. Robinson & Co., 909 Pa. avenue, where you will find as good an assortment as any establishment in the city. At Charles Hyatt you will find a full line of gents' furnishing goods and as accommodating a gentleman as can be found. Mr. R. J. Collins can supply you with fuel as cheaply as any of the white dealers of the city, and nine chances to one, give you a better article for the same money. If your jewelry needs repairing, your clock or watch out of gear, send it to Mr. Waddleton, corner 13th and H Streets, an experienced jeweler of our own race. Should you want any tinning done, or anything in that line, call on Mr. D. Washington. The Osborne Bazar is still at 923 7th Street, and deserves your united and steady support. Mrs. J. Davis does business at the old stand. Justh is as ready as ever to buy cast-off clothing or sell at lower rates than you will find elsewhere. T. K. Richardson, having been for years a tailor at Saks, can be relied on in business for himself. Our new advertisers, Hamburger, Metzger & Bro., Schaffer, Walford, Keen, and Chester & Handy will fully meet the expectation which we now raise by saying that they are all first-class in their respective lines of business.

With this issue closes volume No. 8, and we are happy to state that The Advocate is stronger than ever before. In our next, which we hope to make a highly creditable number, will be an illustrated sketch of that talented orator and educator, that popular North Carolinian, the Rev. Joseph C. Price, principal of the Zion Wesley institute.

A rule should not be as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Times and circumstances may justify a change. There is such a thing as being so straight as to lean backwards. We think Rev. Grimke exemplified this in refusing to officiate at the Hickman funeral last Sunday.

A Successful Fight for the Right.

On last Monday evening the Congregational church was the scene of intense excitement. The members and officers of the church had met for the purpose of discussing and determining the question of the advisability of permitting the mission Sabbath school to occupy the Congregational lecture room for Sabbath school purposes. Dr. Presbrey and others urged that since the hall was to be furnished with a new carpet, the children ought not to be permitted to use the room. This excuse was so lame and ungenerous that the true friends of the colored people, Rev. Dr. Rankin, W. R. Hooper and many others, were disgusted and determined not to permit such minor considerations to stand in the way of the moral and religious reform which the Sabbath school work was effecting. The contest was excited and prolonged, but right prevailed, and Dr. Presbrey and his narrow-minded followers were forced to skulk away like guilty, ungenerous pretenders. There is no good reason why the mission Sabbath school should not remain just where it is. The building was erected for charitable purposes. To suppose that the value of a cheap carpet should outweigh that of the Christian and moral influence which the Sunday school has and is capable of wielding, is to place mammon before God and to subordinate the welfare of society to the power of "filthy lucre."

"Over The Line."

☞In our last issue we failed to mention the duet "Over the Line," sung by Mrs. Tyre and Mrs. Ricks at the Mass Meeting of the Sunday School Union. The principal feature of the afternoon was this duet, which was sung with a depth of pathos and tenderness that moved the hearts of all present.

Egotistic "Sweetness and Light."

[Boston Letter.]

That Matthew Arnold is an enormous egotist perhaps needs no special illustration, but an incident which occurred at Cambridge on the occasion of Mr. Arnold's reading there is worth repeating, as illustrating his character. Miss Emerson, naturally interested in the man who is soon to lecture upon her father, came down from Concord to hear him, and after the conclusion of that unsatisfactory entertainment, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson said to Mr. Arnold that Miss Emerson was present, and suggested a meeting. Miss Emerson is of the shy and retiring order of women, and complimentary speeches are naturally not in her line, but she very gracefully said to Mr. Arnold that her father had regretted not meeting him when in England. To which My Lord High-and-Mighty's modest reply was delivered with his most snobbish air: "Yes, I understood that he desired to meet me!"

Mr. Arnold's little nephews and nieces, so an English friend assures me, say in admiring awe, "O, Uncle Matt's such a swell!" but it would be nearer the truth if they would say cad. He has been terribly disturbed after accepting hospitality if he is told it is not "the thing" to know these people or those, and makes most minute inquiries of the social standing of those whom he consents to know.

He is a terror in conversation, continually bringing his interlocutor up with a jerk to inquire, "Aw—well, now, exactly what do you mean by that term? Precisely how is that word understood in America?" and other interrogations equally maddening. For my own part I shall always be a wonder to myself that when he had demanded what I meant by a "lively girl," whether I used "clever" in the American or the English sense, and if I was sure of certain figures I gave, that I did not call him a "Blasted Britisher" there and then! And then to think what his book on America will be like! He is making copious notes therefor, and partly for this reason wished to lecture in southern cities. The utmost concession his managers would consent to was an engagement in Richmond, where, if I do not greatly underestimate the extent of Mr. Arnold's fame, he will find that the majority of people never heard either of him or of "sweetness and light."

Musical Gems of Humor.

[Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

"Yes," coincided Mr. Williams, as he bit a pretzel, "I know a piano is a dreadful infliction, and a violin is worse than sixty days in jail; but as a reliable agony producer the banjo takes the first premium. You can shake some melody out of a piano, without being obliged to sing; but a banjo must have an accompaniment. And when a spavined banjo and a half-acre hand and a mowing machine vocal organ come together, the result is Woe, with a big W."

A musical man of Hibernian proclivities, expatiating on musicians of renown, said that all who have obtained eminence were Irishmen, naming Balfe, William Wallace and others. A German, whose stentorian voice gave his remarks impressiveness, remarked: "O, but you forgot Patrick Mozart, Michael Beethoven and Hughey Wagner." This brought down the house with a roar of laughter in which all joined but the gentleman from the Emerald isle.

What is music? Music is harmonious combination of certain sharps, flats and naturals.

What is a sharp? A sharp, my dear, is a—do you remember that gentleman in the lobby with the buttery smile and corpulent pocket-book?

Why, that was the manager! Yes, my sweet.

Well? He is a sharp.

And what are flats? Look in the bagnoires, and see the stockholders.

And a natural? The young man you spoke of who spent his little all for a seat.

He is a natural what? Idiot.

Our Portsmouth Letter.

The schools of our city will fall into the hands of the newly appointed school board this week; all of the members of the old board appointed under readjuster regime have been removed and democrats appointed in their stead. As the schools are progressing so nicely, and no change was made save the putting in of colored teachers in colored schools, we expect that matters will continue as they are, as the superintendent is highly pleased at the present aspects of scholastic matters. Our city is fast improving, many dwellings are being erected. Three enterprising colored men have built a block of frame houses on the south side of the city, and it so enhanced the surroundings that a doctor of wealth and unlimited practice has erected obliquely across the street, a long row of frame buildings which will be occupied by white families. Experience says let the Negro who can build fine houses build them, and let good Negro tenants who will pay their rent, rent them.

A public library has been established by the young men and ladies, and bids fair to prove of much good to them and to the reading portion of our people. It heartily meets the endorsement of every minister, Sunday school superinteddents and teachers of the city. Mr. Joseph Wright, a prominent young man of Zion Baptist church, was elected president, and under his supervision we are hopeful of much success to the library.

We cordially solicit aid from absent friends and others who have periodicals or a book that they would like to give to such a noble undertaking. I proudly mention an incident which occurred in the vestry of the North-street church, while every space literally seemed crowded. Richard Miller, a little boy of 14, found a purse with valuable contents. He immediately found out the whereabouts of his Sunday school superintendent and presented it, saying, "Mr. ———, here is a pocketbook I found." May Richard's example be ever followed by his associates.

The Virginia annual conference convenes here this week, and great are the preparations made for the reception of all who may attend.

The saddest day of the year to many hearts has come, and still its sadness lingers on. Monday will be long remembered by the citizens of this place. Two prominent colored citizens died on Saturday after a long period of suffering, and both belonged to the same lodge of Odd Fellows and St. Luke's. Mr. Payne, a young man who was fireman on the U. S. S. Alliance during her Arctic cruise; he served sixteen years in the service. His was the first, and the other Mr. Peter Hodsden, the husband of Mrs. Mary Jane Hodsden. The organization first went to Mr. Payne's on King street, got his remains, marched down Washington avenue to North street, then to the church, left his remains, then proceeded over to Lincolnville after the remains of Mr. Hodsden, and brought them to the church, where the relatives of the two deceased gentlemen mingled their piteous tones of sorrow and grief. Rev. W. G. Alexander preached their funerals as was never heard before. As he scanned the corpses and turned his eyes upward, we could imagine that Payne and Hodsden had crossed Jordan's stormy river, and were resting forevermore. Their remains were interred in Wilson's cemetery.

I. Chas.

American Newspapers in 1884.

From the edition of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co's "American Newspaper Directory," now in press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds at present issued in the United States and Canada reach a grand total of 13,402. This is a net gain of precisely 1,600 during the last twelve months, and exhibits an increase of 5,618 over the total number published just ten years since. The increase in 1874 over the total for 1873 was 493. During the past year the dailies have increased from 1,138 to 1;254; the weeklies from 9,062 to 10,028; and the monthlies from 1,091 to 1,499. The greatest increase is in the Western States. Illinois, for instance, now shows 1,009 papers in place of last year's total of 904, while Missouri issues 604 instead of the 523 reported in 1883. Other leading Western States also exhibit a great percentage of increase. The total number of papers in New York State is 1,523 against 1,399 in 1883. Canada has shared in the general increase.

South Washington Notes.

In the issue of March 29th, we were informed of the reason of the disconnected manner in which the address of Mr. H. Rucker was delivered at the concert held in Wesley Zion church a few days ago. We are very glad of such information, and also of the pleasure of reading the address in full as published, and we hope the next time that that gentleman has an address to deliver he may be able to secure the attention of his auditors, and also, as a manager that he may be able to select a set of ushers who better understand the duties assigned them, and thereby avoid the disorder while one is attempting to deliver an address.

On Wednesday evening April 2, the rite of confirmation was administered by the Bishop of the P. E. church to three young ladies and a gentleman, in the chapel presided over by Rev. O. St. James. There was a large number present to witness the beautiful scene. Music was furnished by a volunteer choir, consisting of Misses Hamer and Brooks, and Messrs. Thompkins and Cole.

A private camp-fire, given by some members of O. R. Morton Post, No 4, G. A. R. was held at the residence of Mr. J. W. Butcher, 333 D st., s. w., on Friday April 4. The table was abundantly filled with the delicacies of the season of which all present partook with hearty relish. Miss Mamie Nichols entertained the company with a solo, and Misses A. R. Bowen and Mary Howard gave select readings.

Justine.

The Hawthorne Building club gave their first grand prize entertainment last Wednesday April 2d, at the Va. Ave. Baptist church. This club was organized February 25, 1884 for the purpose of re-building Zion Wesley church. This club consists of a portion of the active young men of South Washington. Officers: William H. Diggs, President; Jeremiah Adams, Secretary; James E. Hurley, Treasurer.

Mrs. Dr. S. A. Sumby, receiving the highest number of votes, was presented with a fine silver pitcher and goblet, after which a few appropriate remarks was made by Dr. S. A. Sumby.

Miss Alice Parker, having sold the highest number of Tickets, received a fine 24 stop organ. The presentations were made by Mr. J. D. Baltimore with a few brief remarks.

Mr. Nichols Paul died very suddenly on Sunday March 30, age 65 years. His funeral took place Wednesday at two o'clock from Wesley Zion church attended by relatives and a large concourse of friends, and his remains were interred at Harmony cemetery.

We learn that Prince Reed, a colored man of Bamberg, S. C., is to be presented with a life time pass over the South Carolina railway for waving down a train where the cyclone had passed and upturned some of the cross ties and otherwise obstructed the road.

e People's Advocate.

ATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884.

AGENTS.

Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... {G. B. Anderson. ..... {G. W. Renfro.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
New York ....M. F. Hamlin.

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R. T. Hill & Co., Richmond, Va.
Office of the Literary Enterprise, 156 6th Avenue, Niw York City.

LOCAL AGENTS.

East Washinton H. G. Camper.
West Washington, Miss A. S. V. Jones and J. L. Turner.

LOCAL.

☞Read our new advertisements.

—Miss Lucy Moten, of 12th-street, proves to be an excellent pianist.

—Miss Frances Crummell, daughter of Dr. Alexander Crummell, is in the city visiting her father.

—A full line of spring samples just received at T. K. Richardson, the tailor, 615 L-st. northwest.

—THE ADVOCATE can be found at Dr. Sumby's Drug Store, 441 Third-st, southwest.

—The net proceeds of the Shiloh Baptist fair are more than $400—good work!

—Miss M. E. Benjamin, of Charleston, S. C., has arrived in our city and is a guest at Mrs. Grays, 1412 Seventeenth-st.

Send us $2.15 and we will send you both THE ADVOCATE for one year and a copy of Tanner's Outline and History, the regular price of which is $1.

—Mr. James M. Ricks is authorized to solicit advertisements and subscribers and to act as collector in South Washington and Capitol Hill. tf.

Send us $2.50 certs and the name of five new subscribers for three months, and we will send you a copy of Lee and Shepard's edition of Wendell Phillips' speeches.

—Gentlemen desiring neatly furnished rooms and first-class board at reasonable rates will please call at 1611 P Street, n. w. mch29-1m.

—Mr. J. Smith has been elected delegate to the International Sunday School convention, which meets at Louisville, by the colored Sunday school union this district, and Mr. L. A. Cornish alternate.

—Miss Clara Green made an impression at the Literary Tuesday night by her rendition of "Fair Dove, Fond Dove" that brings her at once to the front as one of our most charming contraltos soloists, if not the very first. Tinning did it.

—1,000 AGENTS WANTED to sell our Home Ink Powders, and Distribute Circulars. Agents can make from $2 to $6 a day selling our goods, or $7.50 a week distributing circulars. Sends us 15 cents for samples and terms. Address T. E. Lipscombe, Graham, N. C., Alamance County. tf.

—At 11 o'lock mass and vespers there will be a full orchestra next Sunday, Easter. Those desiring to hear some excellent musical renditions would do well to attend St. Augustine's church.

—Interesting exercises will be held at the Fourth Baptist church, on R-street, by the Sunday school, to-morrow night. Several prominent Sunday school workers will make short addresses, among them Robert J. Smith, esq., president of Bethel Literary.

We will give a copy of Wendell Phillips' speeches, just published, to any one sending us the names of five new subscribers for three months, and $2.50. t-f.

The following ladies of this city belong to the class of 1884, C. L. S. C.: Misses Johnson, Emma Patterson, Kinney, R. E. Coakley, Alice Mary and Mary Nalle. They have not Pa[illegible]ded to visit Chautauqua.

[illegible] Baptist Sunday school union [illegible]et at the Fourth Baptist church, R-street between 12th and 13th, to morrow at 3 o'clock. Rev. W. H. Scott will deliver his address on Wendell Phillips. He will be introduced by E. M. Hewlett, esq., of the Washington bar.

—Mrs. Ella Sheppard Moore left our city Monday for Charlotte, N. C., to be absent three weeks, in training singers at Biddle University for the annual commencement. The marked improvement of Miss Clara Green is an evidence of the skill of Mrs. Moore as a teacher of voice culture.

—Rev. Joseph C. Price will lecture here for the benefit of Zion Wesley Institute on the evening of the 23d inst. Dr. Rankin will preside. The admission is placed at 25 cents. Reserved seats without extra charge can be obtained at Ellis'. To secure a good seat, buy a ticket in season.

—Easter services of Bethel Sunday school to-morrow nigh[t].

—Mr. Peter Gray, of Portsmouth, Va., paid his brother Gilbert Gray a flying visit last Saturday, and returned home Monday.

—There will be no services at the Lincoln Memorial Congregational church Sunday night. The congregation will attend the Sunday school exercises at the Fourth Baptist church on R street,

—The entertainment at Bethel Hall closed last night. The tables have been well supplied and patronized. As for the prize ticket business, that will go very far to swell the coffers of the treasury.

—Mrs. A. W. Dangerfield gave a grand tea party last Wednesday evening for Mrs. Jno. B. Taylor, a resident of this city about to move to Ohio. Many of their friends were invited. The guests wished Mr. and Mrs. Taylor prosperity through life and hoped that they would be successful in all their undertakings.

—Mr. L. C. Bailey has succeeded in inventing a truss which has been pronounced by experts as far superior to anything now in use. He has completed arrangements for its manufactu[re] New York. Judging from the opinion pronounced upon it by officers, it is not unlikely that case used in the U. S. service, in which good his chances for a fortune are.

—The quarterly concert took place [on the 19th] Street Baptist Sunday school and proved a success. The [exercises] on the evening of March [were] to be in every way a g[ood] the class on superintendent quest[ions] arter, and by the lesson for the [day] lars it was seen the answers of the [scholars] been faithful and that the teachers [had] ge of their duties. efficient in the d[epartment] Misses Julia Mason, Essays were re[ad] Baptist, and were of Lydia Powell['s] racter. The school is an interesting [condition], and under the most p[romising] tendence of Mr. D. A. der the su[perintendent] is worthy assistant, Miss Clark a[nd] is fair to be one of the large- Coakley as one of the best schools in est as [well] the c[ity].

BETHEL LITERARY

[Mi]rs. Walker's essay on The Pride of [Race] ce Tuesday night was well written nd forcibly read.

She referred to the history and achievements of the early Egyptians and Carthaginians, and the rapid progress of the race to-day as sufficient cause for the American Negro to be proud. She alluded to the career of Toussaint L'Overture as equally worthy of pride to the Negro as that of George Washington to the white American. She was hopeful of the future. Education, wealth and integrity of character were levers which would yet raise the Negro, both in America and Africa, to as proud an eminence as in the dawn of the world.

The discussion by Rev. W. H. Scott, Jesse Lawson, E. J. Waring, Rev. G. W. Moore, R. J. Smith, C. D. Johnson, Mrs. M. A. S. Cary and G. M. Arnold, was quite animating. Messrs. Waring and Lawson did not take stock in the ancient glory of the Negro race. The Negro as a race had never done anything of which to be specially proud, and his future was only by assimilation with the Caucasian. The ancient Egyptians and Carthaginians were not Negroes. The Negro had not proven himself capable of self-government either in Liberia, Hayti or at the South. This sentiment was vigorously assailed by Messrs. Arnold, Smith, Moore, and Johnson.

Next Tuesday night a mass meeting under the auspices of the Bethel Literary will be held at the 19th Street Baptist church. Hon. John F. Cook will preside, with a long list of vice-presidents. Prof. Gardiner, of New York, will read the paper.

The funeral of George Hickman, who died last Friday, took place Sunday. Services were held at the Fifteenth-st Presbyterian church, of which the deceased had long been an honored member. Rev. William Waring, assisted by Rev. Turner, officiated. The remarks of the former as to the only consolation in the death of the righteous, and those by the latter, as to the Christian character of the deceased, were as appropriate as they were touching and impressive. The floral tributes from friends and the Sixth Auditor's office were both abundant and of surpassing beauty The music was fine. Union Friendship Lodge 891, G. U. O. of O. F., was in attendance. The deceased leaves a widow and several children.

HEAD'QRS OF CO. B, CAPITAL CITY GUARDS, 470 C-ST., N. W.

Special Orders.

Members are hereby notified to meet at their armory on Wednesday morning April 16, 1884, at 9:30 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of taking part in the parade of the emancipation celebration. In full dress uniform and equipments, unless of cold or rainy weather, the men will wear overcoats. Every member of this company must be present according to the order.

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W. H. COLBERT,
First Serg't.

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THE CAMPAIGN OF 1884.

The State Convention of Pennsylvania's Democracy.

A Republican Tidal Wave in Jersey City—Elections Elsewhere—Choosing Delegates and What the Indications Point to.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 9.—Samuel J. Randall is probably the busiest man in America. Immediately upon his arrival he was driven to the residence of W. H. Sowden, where during the day he held a reception. A large delegation followed him from the depot, and shortly after his arrival two brass bands serenaded him. There were no speeches. The residence of his host was besieged by callers, and a constant stream of people flowed through the room in which he stood, receiving them with both hands. The town is ablaze with enthusiasm, and bands, almost without number, are parading the streets, and the average delegate seems with difficulty to suppress a shout for Randall. Last night the streets were illumined by red fire and electricity. At the Americus Club rooms Mr. Randall held a reception, and for an hour and a half he enjoyed the luxury of shaking hands with all the people who could crowd through the rooms.

At a meating of the state committee Senator Eckley B. Coxe was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Packer. Harrity, Boyle, Barr and Elliott have already been slated as delegate-at-large. The other two places in the delegation have been left open to scramble for. Thomas Collins, William H. Sowden, James M. Guffey, B. F. Myers, William A. Wallace and several others are in the race for the places. It is not yet known who are to be selected, but it is reasonably certain that Gov. Pattison will be tendered one of the places, and probably Sowden will be selected to fill the other.

W. H. Davis, editor of The Doylestown Democrat, will be chosen for congressman-at-large without opposition. There is too much harmony for a struggle over anything, and even the contest for delegates-at-large will lack spirit on account of the burning ambition on the part of all delegates to secure a reign of peace.

William Scott, "Fighting Dick" Coulter, W. T. Scott, A. H. Dill and other party managers are here, and they all consulted with Randall. Congressman Boyle will be temporary chairman of the convention and R. M. Speir permanent president.

The platform will declare for the old Democratic doctrine of a strict construction and rigid enforcement of the constitution; against subsidies, monopolies and centralization. It will denounce the electoral fraud of 1876-77 and call for redress of that wrong at the ballot box. It will declare for a revenue tariff as restricted and limited by the constitution, with incidental protection to American industry, against the internal revenue and for correction of tariff inequalities. It will denounce the debasement of the civil service to partisan spoilation, condemn the refusal of the Republican legislators to make an honest apportionment, and approve the resistance of the governor and Democratic members to any other.

A broad resolution will also probably be adopted presenting Randall as the choice of the Pennsylvania Democracy for president, and referring to his long public career.

The Jersey City Election.

JERSEY CITY, April 9.—The Jersey City took place yesterday. It was a terrible and unexpected defeat for the Democrats and a sort of tidal wave for the Republicans. Usually the Democratic majority is in the neighborhood of 2,000, but yesterday all calculations were upset and the Democratic majority of 2,000 was wiped out and 1,500 Republican majority put in its place. The friends of Gilbert Collins, the Republican candidate, were jubilant over their victory, but the Democratic friends of Dr. John D. McGill took their defeat good-naturedly and promised to do better next time. They claim, however, that the revolt was brought about by fraud. The election officers were taken out of the polling place of the Sixth precinct of the First district, and in the Tenth precinct of the same district the ballot box was taken from the polling place and carried to police headquarters to be counted.

In addition to electing Collins mayor the Republicans carry all the districts but one—the Horse-Shoe—and all the boards, including the boards of works, education, police, fire and aldermen, the only board remaining to them being the board of finance, whose members are appointed by the mayor.

In the county the board of freeholders will also be Republican.

Other Elections and Conventions.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Latest election returns show the tickets have received a much closer vote than is agreeable to either party. The successful ticket in the main is the Democratic, although the Republican candidate for clerk of the police court is elected. The election will no doubt be contested, as the votes of two precincts may be thrown out. One is largely Republican, and the other usually returns a Democratic majority. This will leave matters in statu quo.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 9.—Col. William C. Goodloe and George P. Stall were chosen delegates to the Chicago convention by the Republicans of this district. They are considered Blaine rather than Arthur men.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 9.—At the Montgomery county Republican convention the excitement was intense. Two contesting delegations were elected, one favoring John H. Starin, of Fultonville, and the other John Kellogg, of Amsterdam, for delegates to Chicago.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 8.—The Prohibition state convention chose the following delegates to the national convention at Pittsburg, May 21: Joseph M. Fletcher, of Nashua; C. H. Hovey, of Manchester; Isaac Batty, of Concord, and George D. Dodge, of Hampton Falls.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—At a convention of colord republicans of Maryland, held to select delegates to the Richmond convention, the following delegates-at-large were chosen to represent Maryland: W. L. Vessels, James Jackson, W. H. C. Pinder, Samuel H. Chose, James H. Freeman, Samuel Gibson and Cosman Gaines. The presidential question was touched upon. The majority seemed to lean toward Logan, while a great many favored Blaine.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—At the Republican convention to select delegates to Chicago there were contesting delegations. The proceedings were so disorderly that the police had to clear the galleries of spectators.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., April 9.—At the charter election here three tickets were in the field—Temperance, Republican and Democratic. The Democrats made a clean sweep, electing the mayor, city treasurer, all four aldermen and two of the four supervisors. Wright's excise commission, favoring license, has a majority of nearly 1,000.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Democrats have carried the election. The returns, all in, show Banks, Democrat, elected mayor by 800 majority over Swinburne, Republican. This city is usually 3,500 Democratic.

THE RESULT OF THE RIOT.

Postponing a Ratification Meeting—Chat with the Sheriff.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The neighborhood of the jail still bears the appearance of war times, although the barricades are down, and the public was permitted to take a closer view of the destruction caused by the mob. A good many of the more timid were passing around the square looking on the vast ruins for the first time, and two or three private carriages were driven past.

The members of the Municipal Reform association postponed their ratification meeting which was called for Friday night at Music hall. As the arrangements for the gathering progressed it became evident that there would be a great outpouring of the people, who would come expecting to hear the present condition of affairs denounced.

It was feared that this, remembering the present excited state of public feeling, would have a tendency to arouse the masses. In order to prevent the possibility of such a thing it was wisely decided to postpone the meeting.

Sheriff Hawkins was interviewed about the prospect. He said that he did not feel sure that there was no likelihood of further troubles and would take all proper precautions to insure the safety of the jail and the prisoners confined therein against attack.

"There is an element in the city," continued Col. Hawkins, "that adheres to the opinion that the murderers who are in my charge must be hanged, and that very soon, either by a mob or through the usual process of law. There are rumors of an organization in the city, having for its purpose the lynching of these men, but whether there is such an organization or not I cannot learn positively. However, I think it best to take every precaution, and I shall do my best to perform the duties which the law imposes upon me."

"You have been rather sharply criticised, Col. Hawkins, as to your conduct during the riots. Are you willing to make any defensive statements?"

"No, not just yet. Some other time I may talk to you about that, and then I shall talk unreservedly. I have done my plain duty like a man, and I am willing to abide the consequences. My course has been approved by those who understand the circumstances best, and while the naturally condemns me because I carried my point and they did not theirs, my conscience is perfectly satisfied and I shall maintain the righteousness of what I did."

"It is reported," interrupted the reporter, "that one of the members of the veteran regiment was an active rioter?"

"Yes; that's a fact," responded the gentleman frankly, but seemingly bothered by the question. "One of the regiment was in the mob, at the head of it, too, and was captured and locked up in jail. I let him go, however."

"What is his name?"

"Oh, I won't tell that. You will have to find that out somewhere else."

MUSCLES FULL OF TRICHINÆ

A Patient at Bellevue in Agony—An Undoubted Case of Trichinosis.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Antonio Pisino, 25 years old, of No. 110 Mulberry street, was taken to Bellevue hospital on last Monday night suffering, as it was supposed, from malaria fever. When Dr. Hammond made an investigation of the case he discovered symptoms of trichinosis, and a more thorough examination was made. A piece of the muscular tissue of the arm was taken out and put under the microscope, and it was discovered that the flesh was swarming with trichinæ. The patient is in agony and is only relieved by the administration of narcotics.

A small portion of the pork that he ate has been secured, and under the microscope shows trichinæ. This case is watched with a great deal of interest by the hospital staff, and every effort will be made to fight the disease. The place where the pork was obtained is known, but is for the present kept a secret.

Mexicans After American Gore.

EL PASO, Tex., April 9.—News from Chihuahua, Mex., 250 miles south of this place, just received, is to the effect that many threats have been made against Americans residing there. The city authorities have taken all precautions possible to prevent an outbreak, and has doubled the police force. Reports from the interior of Mexico frequently come in stating that Americans have been attacked and killed. In Paso Del Norte, just across the Rio Grande from this place, yesterday a Mexican soldier, in company with a sergeant, attacked an American with a long bowie knife. By an accident he was foiled and the American escaped. This morning, on complaint to the commander, the soldier was sent to Chihuahua prison and the sergeant reduced to the ranks. When asked what his reasons were he said: "I want kill some G— d—— gringo." He said he had no other reason for his action. The feeling against Americans is very bitter among the lower class Mexicans, and everybody is on guard.

Why Ottman Was Not Convicted.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Detective Sargent told the Springer committee that he had no doubt of the ability of the government to commit Ottman had the prosecution been properly pursued. After he got through with the government he went into the employ of Stephen W. Dorsey. Horace A. Whitney, assistant cashier of the treasury, testified to what he knew of the Ottman robbery. He had no doubt whatever that the money received from Ottman was the same that was stolen from the treasury.

Those Who go Down to the Sea.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 8.—Since the August gales, nineteen vessels of the Gloucester fishing fleet have gone down, eighteen of them with all on board. This death list, when those who have been swept overboard during the period mentioned and others who went out in dories and never returned are added to it, aggregates 254 men, who leave behind them 65 widows and 124 fatherless children.

For Blaine While He Has a Chance.

YORK, Pa., April 4.—The district conference of the nineteenth congressional district of the Republican party met here to-day and elected Capt. W. H. Lanius, of York, and J. H. Kintzmiller, of Gettysburg, delegates to the Chicago convention, and pledged them to James G. Blaine for president so long as his name should be before the convention.

Honors Easy in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Ct., April 8.—The city election resulted in the re-election of Mayor Bulkeley, Republican, by a majority of 850, and the remainder of the ticket mixed. Both Republicans and Democrats made gains in the council. It was not a party victory, one side receiving as much advantage as the voter.

An Unusual Suicide.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—Charles Frash, chief clerk of the Allemania Insurance company, was found with a bullet hole in his abdomen. He had attempted suicide. The wound is not necessarily fatal. Cause, domestic troubles. His books are correct.

A CHICAGO COMMENT

On Some of the Absurdities of the News Copyright Scheme.

The Annoyances that Must Follow and the Troubles Sure to Arise. What Papers Must Do to Avoid Litigation.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A writer in The Tribune says:

"The Stone-Smith-Watterson-Sherman bill now before congress, known as the Newspaper Copyright bill, provides in its first section 'That any daily or weekly newspaper, or any association of daily or weekly newspapers in the United States or any of the territories thereof, shall have the sole right to print, issue, and sell, for the term of eight hours, dating from the hour of going press, the contents of said daily or weekly newspaper, or the collected news of said newspaper association, exceeding 100 words.' The language of this bill, like that of Truthful James, is plain, and unmistakably gives undoubted copyright for the period of eight hours from the time of 'going to press' of all matter original or selected going to make up the 'contents' of all daily or weekly newspapers, excepting only the poor little papers whose 'contents' or collected news consist of less than 100 words.

The working of such a law will be liable to lead to a great deal of trouble and occasionally some annoyance.

Suppose, for instance, that Senator Logan delivers a speech in congress on the Fitz John Porter bill, which is reported by half a dozen different stenographers and sent to as many different papers in different locations, and they each set it up for their next morning's issue. Who owns the copyright of that speech? Manifestly either one would had no other published it. But apparently, as there are six of them, the one owns it which can show priority of 'going to press,' if no more than five minutes (standard time?); and if a Philadelphia paper was the fortunate first one, it could collect damages and costs of suit from each of its more tardy neighbors in New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore or Washington.

Then how will it be with the president's message, printed copies of which are in the possession of all the leading papers of the country as soon as it is delivered? (The bill does not specify whether the copy for the 'contents' of a paper shall be print or manuscript.) Of course none of the papers will know who was first to 'go to press' till the time of each paper is sworn to, and then will it be in order for the one which can show the earliest record to collect damages of all the other papers of the United States for having issued or printed their papers before the eight hours limitation?

Some one paper will of course own a patent on the signal service weather bulletin and the fluctuations of the stock market, whichever paper can show that its 'contents' contained it first. Scissorings, stale jokes and bad puns will rise to the dignity of copyrighted matter, and doubtless thus continue till the end of time, for as fast as the limitation expires for one paper it will be conspicuous in the 'contents' of some other paper. If an editor should happen to originate a joke and want to keep it to himself he could do so by keeping it standing and issue three or more editions of his paper a day. The News, by publishing in its noon edition the 'From-yesterday's-5-o'clock-edition' column of The Journal, could collect heavy damages of the latter paper if the matter should appear in its 3 o'clock edition. Perhaps this is the reason The News so strongly favors the passage of the bill. It may see in it an opportunity to break up The Journal.

This law would evidently put an end to standing advertisements, which form a large proportion of the 'contents' of nearly every paper, because before it knows it some other paper will have a copyright of the same copyright, and here is where the heaviest damages would be claimed.

Advertisers will be compelled to furnish special copy for every issue of every paper and make solemn oath that they have never furnished similar copy to any other paper before a publisher would care to insert it among his 'contents.' The paper which thus first secures the business of an advertiser will have a sure monopoly of all his advertising.

There is only one class of daily or weekly papers whose matter will be common plunder for all other papers, until some one of them steals it, when it will thereafter become copyrighted, and this class embraces those whose 'contents' or 'collected news' do not exceed 100 words. Probably a paper whose 'collected news' or other 'contents' do not embrace 100 words is not considered worthy of protection by the government! But should not the government give its paternal aid to the weak as well as the strong?

But nearly all papers 'sell' their copies in advance (if they can) three, six or even twelve months. It is safe to say that there is no paper which has not a single advance-paying subscriber. Here is where the law will work the greatest hardship. The copies furnished such subscribers can contain no matter which has appeared in any other paper subsequent to the moment of time, which was eight hours previous to the date of such subscription.

It begins to appear as though all papers, to avoid litigation, will be compelled to publish entirely original and exclusive matter, both in their news and advertising columns, or else be willing to apportion their entire substance among attorneys and clerks of court. In the prospect of this bill becoming a law, can there be any comfort or consolation afforded to a poor publisher?

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following nominations have been sent to the senate: Thomas Weir Fox, consul at Plymouth, England; William W. Rockhill, of Maryland, second secretary of legation, China. Postmasters—Francis P. Vincent, at Cottage City, Mass.; Frank H. Reed, Suffield, Ct.; Alonzo J. Wood, Naugatuck, Ct.; John W. Bassett, Tompkinsville, N. Y.; William S. McDaniell, Newville, Pa.; Grafton Monroe, Annapolis, Md.; Thomas W. Scott, Franklin Grove, Ill.; V. S. Boggs, Wright's Grove, Ill.; E. L. Otis, Rochelle, Ill.

Female Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The house committee on the judiciary adopted Representative Maybury's adverse report on the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to give women the right of suffrage. Mr. Dorsheimer agreed to the report, but thinks that it will be advisable at some future time to give women the right to vote. Representatives Reed, Brown (Ind.) and Taylor (O.) will submit a minority report.

A Lawbreaking Lawmaker.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.—Representative H. A. Trout, of Girard, Erie county, was brought here by a detective and jailed on a charge of adultery and assault. The prosecutor is a young girl named Fairman, who lived at the house at which Trout roomed while attending the session of the legislature. The girl is 18 years old and bore a good character.

LOST ON SAMBRO LEDGE.

Of the Steamer Daniel Steinmann off Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The steamship Daniel Steinmann, of the White Cross line, struck on Sambro Island on Thursday night off Halifax at 10 o'clock and became a total wreck. Owing to the scene often the news was received at Halifax at once dispatched to the rescue. Every effort was made on the part of the tugs, but owing to the treacherous nature of the ledge, which extends out from the island, until the sea was so high no landing could be made. The tugs will remain at the wreck, hoping that the sea will subside sufficiently to enable a landing to be made. The tugs will remain adding to the hope that the sea will subside sufficiently to enable a landing to be made. Yesterday morning a thick mist prevailed, which rendered it impossible for any attempt that might be made to get near the wreck. It has been impossible for the tugs to get near enough to the wreck to learn full particulars up to this time. The following is all that can be obtained of the disaster:

The Daniel Steinmann left Antwerp on March 20 for this port with a general cargo. New York crew of 39 men and carried a number of passengers on board. Twenty of the passengers (Germans) were to land here, the remainder in New York. The passengers had a good passage up to the scene of the wreck. Shortly before 10 o'clock Thursday night, while running before a southeast gale, she struck a rock, known as the Sisters, about 300 yards from Sambro island. The sea was very high, a heavy thunder and lightning storm having been in progress almost the entire evening. The fog was exceedingly thick, and, it seems, completely hid the light which was burning on the island. The steamer, after striking, was knocked about by the sea and soon went over. Her masts are now visible from the shore. To reach the island was almost impossible, and out of the 130 persons on board only nine succeeded in saving themselves. These were Capt. Schoonhoven, five of the crew and three passengers. From the island to the mainland is about eight miles, and during the night no communication could be held on account of the fog and storm.

At daylight yesterday Capt. Schoonhoven communicated the news of the wreck to the mainland by signals from the Sambro Island light-house to the Camperdown military telegraph station, which is near by, and also sent word of the occurrence to Chipman Brothers, agents of the White Cross line in this city. A member of the firm went down in a tug, but had to return owing to the high sea. He then started for Sambro by wagon, a distance of twenty miles. The government steamer Newfield will go down to the wreck and render assistance. In the vicinity of Sambro island are rocks and shoals, and why the steamer should have been where she was—some eight miles out of her course—will require, it is thought, explanation by the captain.

BLOWN INTO ETERNITY.

Explosion and Loss of Life on Board the Tug Peter Smith.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—At 9 o'clock Saturday night the tug Peter Smith left this port for Toledo with a tow of two barges. She carried a double crew, consisting of Capt. Hobson, Asst. Capt. Tom Deweger, First Engineer John Perew, Second Engineer James Kodew, and Dennis and James Sullivan, deck hands. Capt. Smith, of the schooner Sherman, was also aboard to assist in piloting the tow up the Maumee into Toledo. About midnight, when this side of Black river, the tug had some trouble with her engines, which commenced to work badly. Shortly after a terrible explosion was heard, and a black smoke could be seen three miles out by the residents of Vermillion. The tug Telephone immediately went to the scene, where four men were found badly injured. The other three were nowhere to be seen, and had evidently been blown overboard and drowned.

The lost are: Capt. Smith, acting pilot, formerly of Buffalo, 50 years of age and unmarried; John Peren, first engineer, of Cleveland, aged 36 years, married, and leaves a wife and one child; James Kodew, second engineer, of Cleveland, aged 23 years, single.

The injured are: Dennis Sullivan, of Cleveland, slightly hurt; James Sullivan, of Cleveland, scalded; and Capt. Tom Deweger, scalded and badly bruised.

Capt. Hobson escaped without injury.

The injured were brought here by one of Smith's tugs sent after them.

The Peter Smith was one of several tugs owned by Pat Smith, of this city, and was valued at $10,000. She was repaired and new boilers placed in her last summer at a cost of $2,000, and was considered perfectly safe. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Testimony in the Jeannette Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—An interesting story was told before the Jeannette investigating committee by a man named Butlett. He declared that on the occasion of the former inquiry no attempt was made to examine him freely enough to give him a chance to tell all he knew. Such an opportunity was given him to-day, the result being that he testified to having frequently seen Chippe, Danenhower, Melville and Dr. Ambler intoxicated. He did not think that drunkenness facilitated the progress of the expedition. They were within six days' journey of the dying party, and it took three months to start to their relief. The witness had frequently suggested that they set out, but to no purpose.

Bismarck Tired of Fighting.

LONDON, April 9.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent declares that as a matter of fact the Emperor William released Prince Bismarck from the Prussian ministry at the latter's own desire. The prince recently told a deputy that his multifarious duties had prevented his having time in which to consider people's susceptibilities. Had he not been cordially supported by the emperor, he would have been unequal to his task. He also remarked that the contests in the reichstag were a severe strain upon his health.

Of Interest to Wheelmen.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Attorney General Benjamin Harris Brewster has rendered an opinion that bicycles are to be considered as personal property, and therefore entitled to come through the custom house free of duty, the same as other personal property. Heretofore the treasury department has required the owner of a bicycle brought from abroad to pay a duty the same as on carriages.

A German Colonization Society.

LONDON, April 5.—A German colonization society has been organized at Berlin, its object being to discover and acquire suitable districts to which emigrants may be directed. The Times remarks that Prince Bismarck doubtless laughs in his sleeve at the pretensions of this society.

Suit Against The Graphic Dismissed.

NEW YORK, April 9.—In the superior court yesterday Judge Ingraham summarily dismissed the suit brought by one Linnenbom against The Graphic company. The plaintiff was formerly an employe of the company. The judge did not esteem it proper to allow the action to go before the jury.

The Unconquered Rebels.

CAIRO, April 9.—The rebels are in force around Shendy, and the governor of Berber doubts the loyalty of the Bisharein tribes.

Ford's Opera H[ouse]

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Dramatic Entertainment in Full Costume.

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Miss Davis, as will be remembered, made her debut in this city about one year ago. Since which time she has appeared in the principal cities of NEW ENGLAND. She has just returned from a tour in Ohio, which proved an overwhelming success, the press and the public everywhere greeting her with the Treatest applause.

MISS *DAVIS* WILL BE ASSISTED ON THIS OCCASION BY *MR. POWHATAN BEATY*, OF CINCINNATI, O., WHO IS RECOGNIZED, WHEREVER HE HAS APPEARED, AS A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST DRAMATIC ABILITY.

ON THIS OCCASION, *W. R. DAVIS, JR.*, OF N. Y., WILL MAKE HIS DEBUT AS THE **Duke of Gloster** IN **Richard III.**

Mr. Davis has been studying for the last year under Miss M. E. Saxton, who thinks that he has made sufficient progress to make a public appearance.

The management respectfully requests the patronage of the public on this occasion. Every possible effort will be made to make the entertainment a creditable affair in every particular.

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REGULAR ADMISSION tickets will be for sale at ELLIS' MUSIC STORE, 937 Penna. avenue, and can be had of members of the Combination on and after March 15, 1884.

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Mr. Powhatan Beaty as.....*Macbeth.*

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Miss H. V. Davis as.....*Lady Anne.*

INGOMAR.—Mr. Pohatan Beaty as.....*Ingomar.*
Miss H. V. Davis as.....*Parthenia.*

ROMEO AND JULIET.—Miss H. V. Davis as.....*Juliet.*

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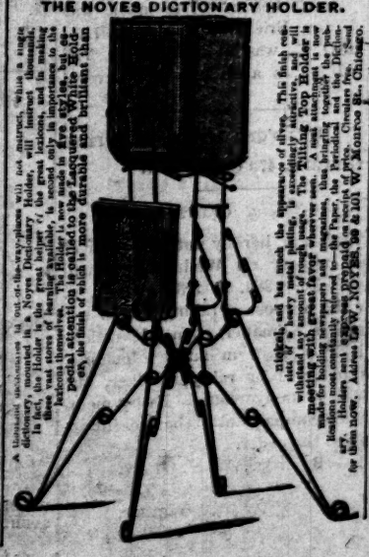

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